

inflata are in the Herbarium of the University of New Hampshire. Specimens of mine of *Mikania* from Barrington have been presented to the Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club.—A. R. HODGDON, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

FIMBRISTYLIS BALDWINIANA NOT THE SAME AS *F. ANNUA*.—There is a recent tendency to reduce the eastern North American *Fimbristylis Baldwiniana* (Schultes) Torr. to the Old World *F. annua* (All.) R. & S. (1817), based on *Scirpus annuus* All. (1785), originally from Italy, or to the pantropical and subtropical *F. diphylla* (Retz.) Vahl, a coarser plant than *F. annua*, treated by Kükenthal as *F. annua*, var. *diphylla*. *F. annua*, unknown, apparently, in North America, is a tufted annual, and its longitudinally ribbed and reticulate achenes are otherwise smooth. *F. diphylla* is a coarser perennial, with prolonged hard leaves, relatively crowded spikelets and achenes without prominent hubbling. In the United States it occurs in southern Georgia and Florida, thence to eastern Texas. It is correctly defined by Small. *F. Baldwiniana* is a small tufted annual with narrow and soft leaves and few scattered spikelets. Its achenes are somewhat like those of the Old World *F. annua* and the pantropical *F. diphylla* but roughened with large tuberculate processes. They were illustrated in RHODORA, xxxvii. pl. 389 (1935), and all authors who have understood such fundamental characters have emphasized them. The species started as *Scirpus sulcatus* Ell. Sk. i. 86 (1816), Elliott giving a beautifully accurate account of it, with "edges of the seed . . . toothed by tubercles", the plant first sent to him by Baldwin. On account of the earlier *S. sulcatus* Thouars, Schultes, Mant. ii. 85 (1824) renamed the species *S. Baldwiniana* and Torrey, transferring it to *Fimbristylis* as *F. Baldwiniana* (Schultes) Torr. in Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. iii. 344 (1836), clearly and correctly defined the "nut marked with tuberculated ribs and transverse striae". Again, on account of an earlier *Scirpus sulcatus*, Spreng. Syst. Nat. iv. Cur. Post. 28 (1827), renamed our plant *S. Elliottii*. Much later, Pennell, thinking the plant of the serpentine barrens of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland a distinct species, described it as *F. Darlingtoniana* Pennell in

Bartonia, xv. 30 (1933), with "achene . . . at least distally with low warty knobs". That the latter species is not separable from *F. Baldwiniana* I showed in RHODORA, l. c.

The type of *Scirpus sulcatus* Ell., photographed by Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, was recorded by Weatherby in RHODORA, xlv. 261 (1942) as identical with *F. diphylla* (Retz.) Vahl, with the note that it had been determined by Boynton & Beadle as *F. laxa*. There has been considerable confusion, for *F. laxa* was described from South America, as a plant with filiform leaves and decomposed umbels. Our *F. Baldwiniana* was misidentified with it in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 1 (1896) and in Gray's Man. ed. 7 (1908) but the error was corrected in ed. 2 (1913) of Britton & Brown. The identification of Elliott's plant with *F. diphylla* can hardly stand, for, as already noted, the latter, occurring in tropical America and the Old World, northward with us into Georgia, is a much coarser perennial, with almost rigid leaves, with very compound inflorescences and with achenes not tuberculate-roughened.

Recently, *F. Baldwiniana* has appeared, in McVaugh, Ecol. Monog. xiii. 151 (1943), as a synonym of *F. annua*. Close study of the achenes of the latter Old World plant would reveal real differences. Only if we merge as one species the tufted and stoloniferous *F. caroliniana* (Lam.) Fern. and the densely cespitose, hard and nonstoloniferous *F. castanea* (Michx.) Vahl because fragmentary pieces (not good specimens) look superficially similar, or unite the American *Eleocharis obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes and the circumboreal *E. ovata* (Roth.) R. & S. because superficially they resemble one another (but have different tubercles) can *Fimbristylis Baldwiniana* be merged with *F. annua*.—M. L. FERNALD.

THREE NEGLECTED NAMES IN SCIRPUS.—SCIRPUS CERNUUS Vahl var. **californicus** (Torr.), comb. nov. *Isolepis leptocaulis* Torr., Bot. Whipple Exped. 97. 1857. *Isolepis pygmaea* var. *californica* Torr. Bot. Wilkes Exped. 476. 1874.

In its North American dispersal *Scirpus cernuus* Vahl (long known as *Scirpus riparius* (R. Br.) Spreng.) is, unlike the superficially similar *Scirpus setaceus* L., native. Although the achenes are apparently identical with those of the European